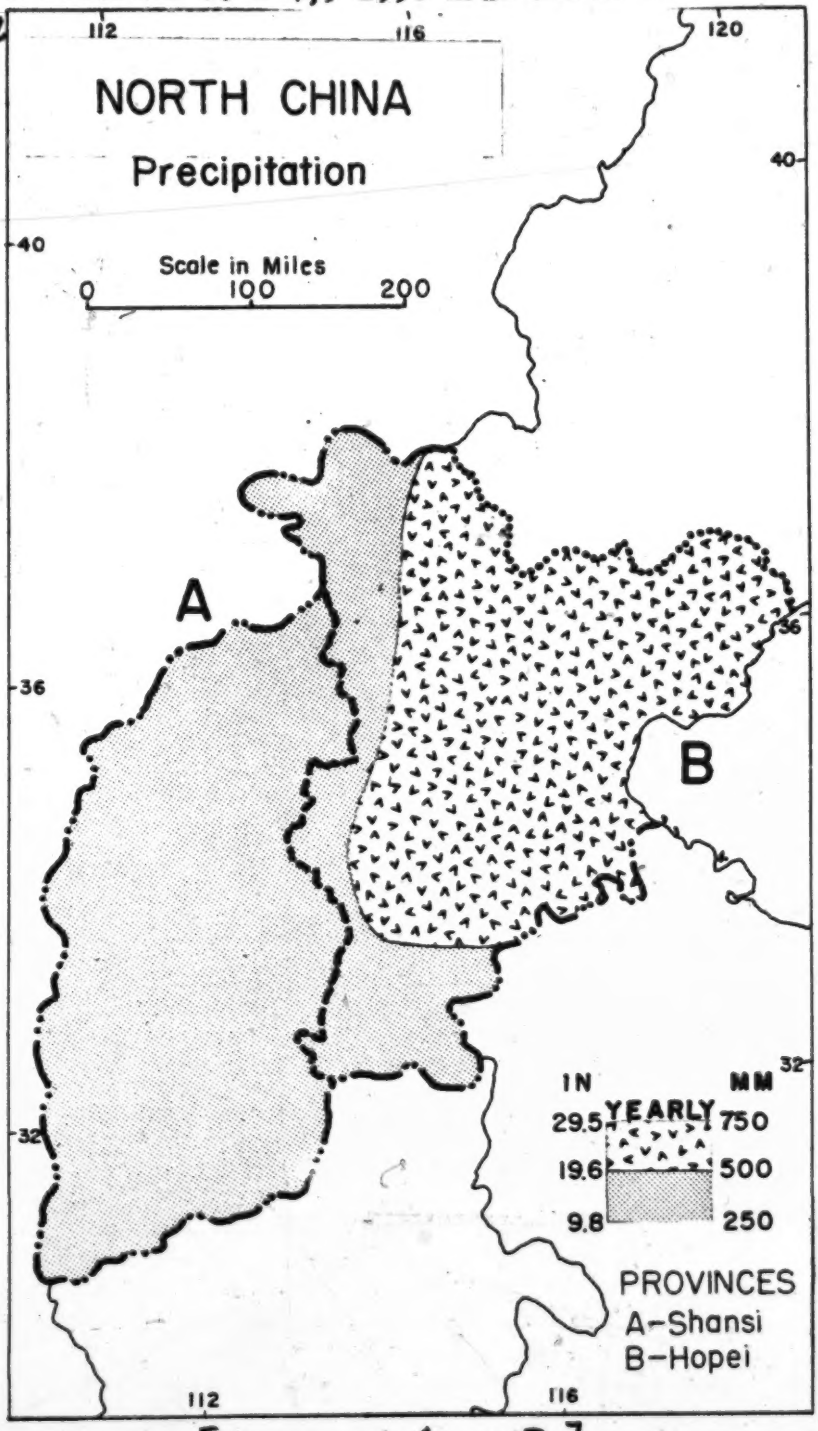
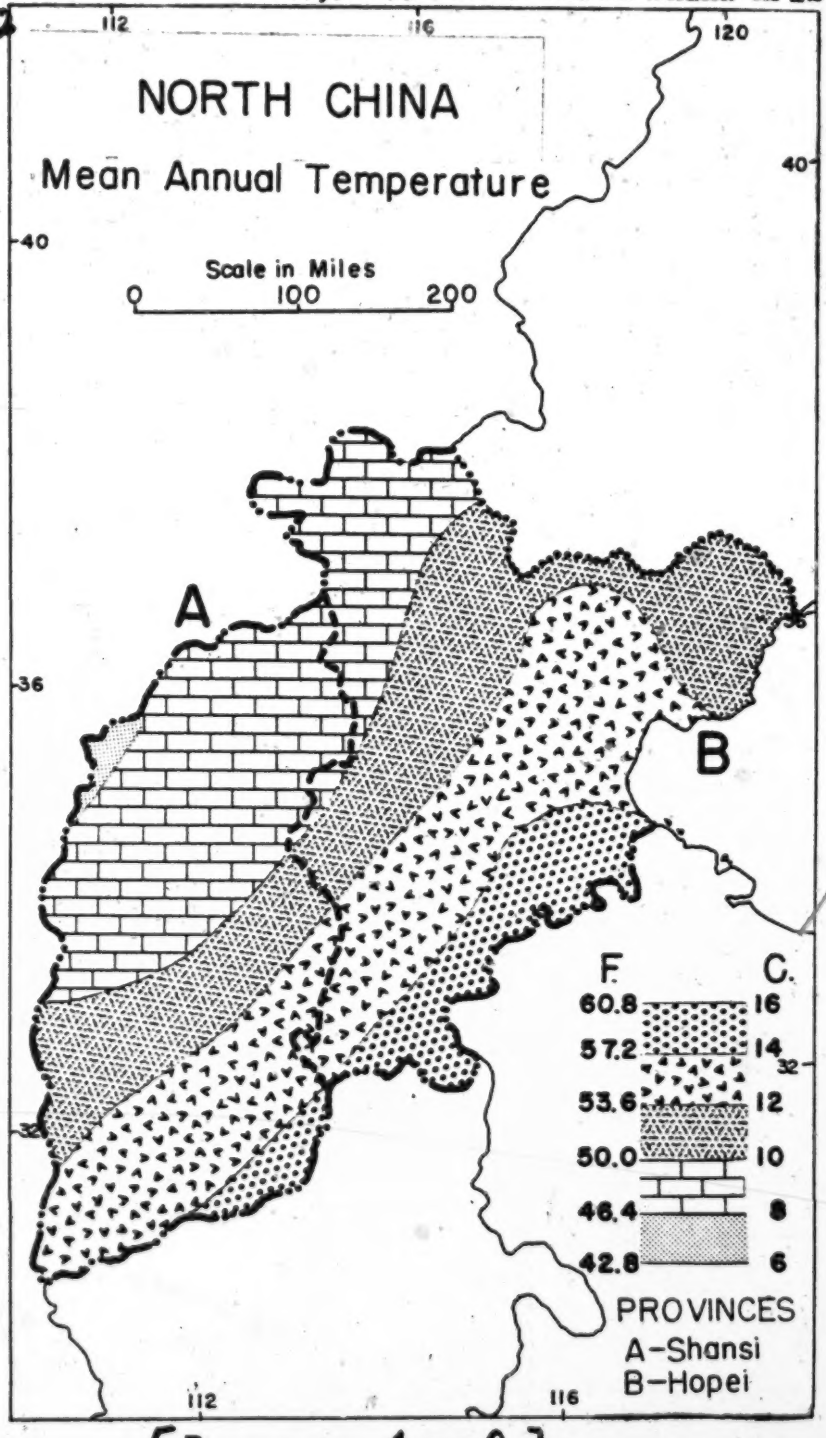
1:Stanford U. S-4,5 1956 AF12 North China AF12



[Facing p. 1--B]

1:Stanford U. S-4,5 1956 AF12 North China AF12



[Facing p. 1 -- C]

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China AF12

CLIMATE

132 This region has a wide range of temperatures through the seasons. During the four-month long winter the temperature sometimes reaches -18°C (0°F).

Dust storms added to the intense cold make outdoor life virtually impossible. The rivers freeze by the middle of October and often remain frozen until the following March. In summer, the relentless sun beating down from a cloudless sky for days in succession often builds up the temperature to over 30°C (86°F) and even 38°C (100°F) is not a rarity. This climate is shared by both the western half of the region, which is of the "cold steppe dry winter" type and the eastern half which falls within the "cool, dry winter" category.[8]

In good years, rain brings to this region an average of 500 millimeters (20 in.) of precipitation per year, usually falling in July and August, which constitute the local planting season. The southern portion, in comparison, gets a little more rain. Often, however, rainfall either exceeds or fails to reach this level; the result has been frequent years of drought or flood. The fluctuation is so great that it causes the farmers to trust their fate to heaven which they traditionally placate by erecting numerous little temples.

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[8] Ch'u Shao-t'ang, op. cit., p. 37; Cressey, op. cit., p. 162.

• 132 The frequent floods, caused by the untimely rain-
731 storms and poor drainage on the flatlands, also contribute an uncommon feature to the landscape -- wooden junks perched here and there on parched dry land without a drop of water for miles around. The boats lie in readiness for use when the next rainstorm submerges the land under a shallow expanse of water.[9] There may be fewer and fewer of these stranded boats now -- according to Peking claims -- as flood control is continued and reforestation is initiated in certain areas.[10]

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[9] Ibid., pp. 168-70.

[10] The forestation project in the Yung-ting River area, for instance, has planted a belt of forests along the Ta-hsing, Ku -an, Yung-ch'ing and An-tz'u line, totaling some 3,100 kilometers. Ch'u Shao-t'ang, op. cit., p. 42.

1: Stanford U. S-4,5 1956 AF12 North China AF12 • 132

Table 1. Climate at Selected Localities */

Locality	Mean Temperature				Rainfall		
	January		July		Annual Average		Rainy Season
	C.	F.	C.	F.	MM.	Inches	
Chinwangtao (northeast Hopei)	-6.1	21	23.8	75	673	26	July-August
Peking (central-north Hopei)	-4.5	25	25	78	500	20	July August
Taiyuan (central-Shansi)	-5.1	23	27.9	82	351	14	July
Ta-t'ung (northern Shansi)	-5.8	22	32	89	371	14.5	July
Ch'ang-chih (southeastern Shansi)	-3	28	25	78	497	19.5	July

*/ Based on Cressey, op. cit.; Atlas of the People's Republic of China by Province.

2:Gamble S-5 (1926-1933) 1954 AF[illegible] North China Af12

FIGURE 1. MAP OF TING HSIEN

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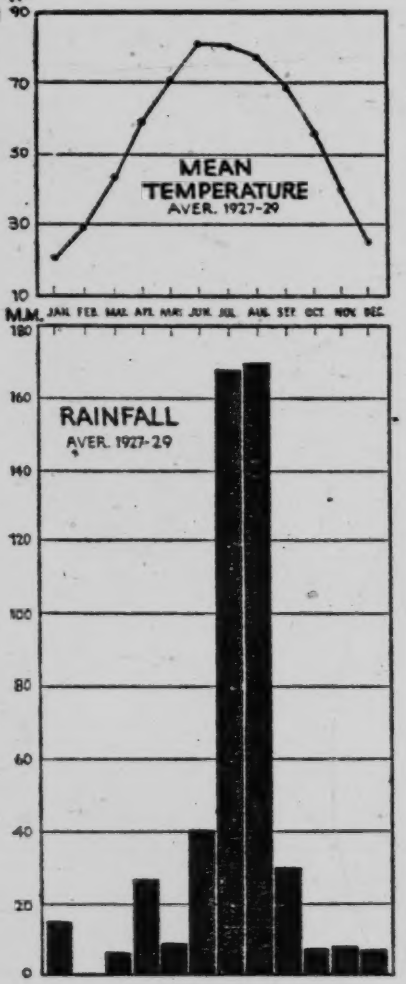

FIGURE 2. RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE, 1927–1929

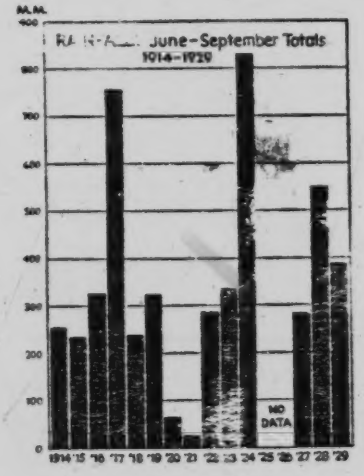

FIGURE 3. RAINFALL, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1914–1929

2:Gamble S-5 (1926-1933) 1954 AF12 North China AF12

CHAPTER XXI

Geography

131 TING HSIEN, one of the 120 hsien of Hopei province and one of the 40 hsien in the Paoting district, lies toward the western side of the North China coastal plain some 135 miles west of the Bay of Chihli, 37 miles south of Paoting, and 128 miles south of Peking. Roughly rectangular in shape, the hsien extends from 38° 19′ to 38° 41′ north latitude and from 114° 54′ to 115° 23′ east longitude. Its latitude is approximately the same as that of St. Louis, Washington, and Lisbon.

Beginning in the northwest and proceeding in a clockwise direction, Ting Hsien is bounded by the following hsien: T'ang, Wang-tu, An-kuo, Shen-tse, Wu-chi, Hsin-lo, and Ch'ü-yang. The hsien boundaries include an area of some 4,320 square li, approximately 480 square miles.[1] Exact area figures were not available as no complete and accurate survey had been made of the hsien. Some years ago, when government surveyors were sent down from Peking, they were firmly told to go home.

132 The climate of Ting Hsien is generally cold and dry in winter, hot and wet in summer. Meteorological records are not available for Ting Hsien, but have been kept by the Hopei University at Paoting. The 37 miles between Ting Hsien and Paoting probably did not make a great difference in the weather. The university records, for the three years 1927–1929, give the average mean temperature as 54.5° Fahrenheit. The monthly averages ranged from 22.8° for January to 80.8° for July. For each of the three winter months, December, January, and February, the mean temperature was below freezing. For the three summer months of June, July, and August, it was 77° or above. (See Figure 2, page 6.) The extreme temperature range for 1927 was 121 degrees, from −12° to 109°. For all three years the temperature range was at least 106 degrees.

1. In 1947 the Ministry of the Interior reported the area of Ting Hsien to be 1,213.53 square kilometers, or 480.1 square miles. The area of Ting Chou had been 973.5 square miles.

2: Gamble S-5 (1926-1933)1954 AF12 North China AF12

The growing season for the area, the number of days with mean temperature continuously above 43°, was some 226 to 230 days, or about March 25 to November 10.

For the years 1927–1929 there was an average of 59 days per year with some precipitation, 10 days with snow and 49 days with rain. There was hail on two days in the three years. The average yearly precipitation was 485.3 millimeters or 19.1 inches. The annual totals varied from 15.5 to 24.2 inches.

Almost 70 per cent of the average rainfall came in the months of July and August and 84 per cent in the four months from June through September. For all three years there was no precipitation in February and either October or November had no rain. For five months of the year the average precipitation was less than one-third of an inch. Only in the four months from June through September was the average over one inch per month.

Rainfall statistics were secured for the years from 1914 to 1926, but unfortunately were incomplete. However, if we use the available figures, omitting from the averages the individual months with no report, the sum of the monthly averages was 412.1 millimeters (16.2 inches), some 15 per cent less than the 1927–1929 average.

The figures for the four months from June through September show some very interesting variations. The average was 14.1 inches, but for the individual years the range was from 0.97 inches in 1921 and 2.5 inches in 1920 to 30.2 inches in 1917 and 32.6 inches in 1924. The year by year variation in the June–September rainfall is shown in Figure 3. The years 1917 and 1924 were flood years. For July, 1924, the rainfall was 24.6 inches. Less than 1.5 inches fell during the preceding six months. In 1917 the July rainfall was 16.1 inches. Both 1920 and 1921 were famine years. In July, 1921, the recorded rainfall was only 1.4 millimeters and the June–September total was only 24.6 millimeters. The drought was so acute in North China that the American Red Cross sent relief funds to help carry the people through to the next harvest. As part of the relief program in Ting Hsien, surfaced roads were built from the railroad station to the city and inside the city wall. Four hundred and sixty-three wells were dug with Red Cross assistance.[2]

The low average rainfall of less than 20 inches and its uneven distribu-

2. China International Famine Relief Commission, Series B #49, *Well Irrigation in West Hopei*, Preliminary Report, December, 1931.

2:Gamble S-5 (1926-1933) 1954 AF12 North China AF12

the amount was about $3.00 a month. Post office boxes were available in some of the stores for $1.00 and $2.00 a season.

Telegraph wires followed the railroad and were available for civilian use. Ting Hsien was a branch of the Paoting office. In the hsien the delivery fee for messages was 25 cents for 10 li. Messages going to adjoining hsien were sent through the post office.

There were four local telephone lines of from 18 to 30 li in length. The exchange had some 25 subscribers. Long distance calls were possible on the lines along the railway. The engineer was paid $20.00 per month. The two workmen received $14.00 and $11.00 per month.

A small generating plant supplied electric current to a few of the stores in the city. [1]

TABLE 114. TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION, MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1927–1929[1]

	Temperature (Fahrenheit)			*Rainfall (millimeters)*
	Maximum	*Mean*	*Minimum*	
January	32.5	22.8	13.5	17.5
February	37.4	28.8	18.5	0.0
March	54.2	43.7	32.7	6.2
April	71.8	58.6	46.2	24.1
May	84.4	72.0	56.8	8.5
June	92.6	79.4	67.0	40.1
July	90.5	80.8	72.5	167.2
August	87.0	77.0	69.8	169.7
September	81.3	68.5	57.5	30.0
October	69.5	55.2	42.8	7.2
November	52.2	40.5	26.6	7.8
December	35.5	25.9	17.8	7.0
				485.3 (19.1 inches)

1 From records of Hopei University, Paoting.

1 [i.e., Ting Hsien city -- Analyst]

2: Gamble S-5 /1926-1933,1954 AF12 North China AF12

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TABLE 115. PRECIPITATION, JUNE–SEPTEMBER, 1914–1929
(millimeters)

1914	255.0	1918	237.6	1922	287.6	1926	no data
1915	236.2[1]	1919	319.1	1923	332.1	1927	282.4
1916	326.0	1920	64.0	1924	828.1	1928	549.5
1917	755.4	1921	24.6	1925	no data	1929	389.0

[1] September missing.

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TABLE 116. CULTIVATED LAND PER VILLAGE

Mu	*Villages*	*Per Cent*	*Mu*	*Villages*	*Per Cent*
Under 500	20	4.4	4,000–4,999	42	9.3
500–999	66	14.6	5,000–5,999	25	5.5
1,000–1,499	62	13.7	6,000–6,999	26	5.7
1,500–1,999	41	9.1	7,000–9,999	11	2.4
2,000–2,499	58	12.8	10,000 and over	10	2.2
2,500–2,999	36	8.0	Total	453	100.0
3,000–3,999	56	12.3			
Minimum 245		Maximum 32,500			

6:Young et. al. E-5 (1928-1929) 1930 AF12 North China AF12

CHING HO: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

II. Geography

131 Ching Ho is situated about six miles or eighteen *li* from the nearest gate, the Te Sheng Men (德勝門) of Peping.

It is in the same longtitude as Peping, and only a slightly higher latitude. The following figures will indicate the exact position to the reader:

Peping Longtitude 116 24'- 28' latitude 39.54'-58'
Ching Ho ,, 116 23'- 24' ,, 40.1'-2'.

132 The land level is about twelve feet higher than Peping which has a land level of 122.3 above sea level. The climate, hot in summer, cold in winter, northwest wind, and sandstorms, is exactly like that of Peping, and typical of this part of the country. The rainfall record is very low with an average of about twenty inches per annum, most of which is precipitated during the months of June and July. The other ten months are very dry, and this accounts for frequent droughts. We shall not give any detailed account of climatic records here, because during our few months work in Ching Ho we did not make any, and it is needless to quote those made by government agencies in Peping.

133 A small river-the Ching Ho-flows through the town, from which Ching Ho derives its name. *Ching* means "clear" and *Ho* means "river". Thus its name signifies that the water of the river is very clear, and this is the case if the Ching Ho is compared with the other sand-carrying rivers in this region. Its source is a few miles southwest of the town in the famous Jade Spring Mountain. (玉泉山) The